

XIV. Hymenoptera Orientalia, or Contributions to the
Knowledge of the Hymenoptera of the Oriental
Zoological Region. Part IX.

The Hymenoptera of the Khasia Hills. Part II.
Section 2.

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CRYPTINÆ.

SILSILA, *gen. nov.*

Areolet small, narrow, twice longer than broad ; the transverse cubital nervures are faint ; the recurrent nervure is received in the middle ; the transverse median nervure is received shortly behind the transverse basal. Eyes large, parallel, reaching near to the base of the mandibles. Clypeus roundly convex, its apex transverse in the middle. Mandibles with two large apical teeth. Parapsidal furrows deep ; the base of the thorax transverse ; its sides tuberculate. Metathorax longish ; the metanotum with a gradually rounded slope ; closely punctured throughout ; there is only one transverse keel ; its spiracles about three times longer than broad, rounded at the base and apex. Legs normal ; the hinder tarsi spinose. Petiole not much longer than the second segment, becoming gradually wider (but not much) towards the apex ; the spiracles are placed at the base of the apical third ; its curve is not very distinct ; the gastrocœli are shallow, triangularly narrowed at the base ; the apical segment obliquely

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narrowed from the apex to the base; the ovipositor projecting obliquely upwards.

This genus has the alar neuration of *Ceratocryptus* and agrees with it in some other respects, but may be separated from it by the front not being depressed and wanting the tubercles; and by the median segment having a gradual, not an abrupt, oblique slope on the apex. It comes also near to *Gotra*; but that genus has not the mesonotum so deeply trilobate and is opaque, not smooth and shining; the pronotum is rounded, not projecting into tubercles laterally at the base.

SILSILA FULVIPES, *sp. nov.*

Nigra; albo-maculata; facie, annulo late antennarum, medio apiceque metanoti, flavis; pedibus fulvis, coxis trochanteribusque flavis; alis hyalinis, stigmatе nigro. ♀.

Long. 11; terebra fere 3 mm.

Antennæ thickened towards the apex, black, brownish at the apex, the eighth to the sixteenth joints white. Face, clypeus, and mandibles, whitish-yellow; the face and clypeus broadly, distinctly and roundly dilated in the middle; the rounded centre of the face strongly punctured, the sides with only a few punctures; the clypeus only very obscurely punctured, roundly projecting in the middle; at the top in the middle not separated from the face, but the sides bordered by a narrow, but deep, furrow. The mandibular teeth are black; the palpi pallid yellow. Thorax black, a broad line in the centre of the pronotum, the scutellum and post-scutellum, the middle of the median segment broadly and the apical fourth still more broadly, yellow; on the base of the propleuræ there is a broad line, the tegulæ, a small oblique mark under them, a larger one on the lower side of the mesopleuræ at the apex (broad at the base, gradually

triangularly narrowed to the apex), a line on the top of the metapleuræ at the base and a large mark on the top near the apex (transverse above, roundly narrowed below), yellow. Parapsidal furrows distinct, the middle lobe distinctly raised above and separated from the lateral; the three lobes bearing rather deep, distinctly separated punctures; the sides smooth; the scutellum and post-scutellum smooth. Median segment closely and strongly punctured; the punctures behind the keel more widely separated, the apex in the middle transversely striated; there are no teeth; the yellow part is distinctly bordered, especially the apical part, and the segment is covered with long fuscous hair. Pro- and mesopleuræ strongly punctured, except the former at the base and the latter at the apex; metapleuræ, if anything, more strongly punctured, except on the yellow part at the base above. Mesosternum closely punctured; the furrow becomes much and triangularly widened at the apex. The four anterior legs are pale fulvous, the coxæ and trochanters pallid-yellow; the hinder pair are of a deeper fulvous; the coxæ are black, yellow in the middle behind; the apical joint of the trochanters and the knees black; the apex of the tarsi and of the tibiæ fuscous. Wings hyaline, iridescent; the space between the base of the stigma and the transverse basal nervure, pale; the areolet very narrow, the transverse cubital nervures pale in the middle; the recurrent nervure is received almost in the centre of the areolet; the transverse basal nervure is interstitial. Abdomen black; the base of the petiole broadly, its apex more narrowly, the base of the second segment, its apex more narrowly and the apices of the other segments, yellow; the petiole is smooth and shining, tuberculated at the base of the dilated part, its middle with an oval fovea. The second and following segments are closely

and minutely punctured ; the gastrocoeli long, narrow, shallow, and wider at the base.

SILSILA BILINEATA, *sp. nov.*

Nigra ; flavo-maculata ; pedibus fulvis ; coxis trochanteribusque anterioribus flavis, coxis trochanteribusque posticis, apicibus femorum tibiarumque nigris ; alis hyalinis, stigmatе nervisque nigris. ♂.

Long. 13 mm.

Antennæ longer than the body ; black, thickly covered with short stiff black pubescence ; the seventh to sixteenth joints clear white. Head smooth and shining, the face covered sparsely with short, white pubescence ; the face, clypeus (except at the apex), the mandibles, palpi, inner orbits narrowly above, and the lower half of the outer more broadly, lemon-yellow ; the ocellar region is raised ; the front bluntly keeled. Thorax black, shining ; the projecting middle of the pronotum, the scutellar keels, the scutellum (except at the apex), the post-scutellum and its lateral keels, a large mark, rounded at the base, incised on the inner side at the apex, a large mark on either side of the apex of the median segment, produced into a narrowed point on the inner side at the top and bottom, the tubercles, a large mark on the base of the mesopleuræ next the sternum, narrowed roundly above towards the apex, and a curved mark on the sides of the mesosternum, lemon-yellow. Mesonotum smooth and shining ; the middle lobe is distinctly raised and separated from the lateral ; its apex is bordered on the depression by six short, stout, keels. The depression at the sides of the post-scutellum is stoutly keeled, the median segment is smooth at the base ; the rest stoutly and closely transversely striated. The propleuræ stoutly longitudinally striated ; the mesopleuræ more closely striated at the base

above, the striations being continued as a narrower band round the yellow mark; the metapleuræ stoutly punctured, the punctures round and deep; above and near the apex they run into striations; the mesosternum is smooth and shining; its furrow wide and crenulated. The wings have a slight fuscous tinge; the transverse median nervure is received distinctly behind the transverse basal; the four anterior tarsi are infuscated; the hinder coxæ are black, yellow at the apex, and, at the base above, there is a yellow trilobate mark; the outer lobe being the longer; the hinder trochanters, the apices of the femora and of the tibiæ, the base of the tarsi narrowly and the apical half of the end joint, black. The abdomen smooth and shining, black; the petiole, except for a black band before the apex, and the apices of the other segments, lemon-yellow.

This is a larger species than *S. fulvipes*, from which it may be further known by the median segment having two yellow marks, not one, and by the hinder trochanters, the apices of the femora and tibiæ being broadly black.

CERATOCRYPTUS, *gen. nov.*

Allied to *Mesostenus*, but may be known from it by the front having two short conical spines, as in the Neotropical genus *Polyænus*. From my genus *Suvalta*, it may be known by the much longer and more slender petiole which is, further, not so widely and distinctly dilated at the apex; also by the mesonotum being distinctly trilobate.

Antennæ annulated with white, stouter than in *Mesostenus*, and slightly thickened and compressed beyond the middle. Clypeus separated from the face. Front with two short, distinct, conical teeth placed side

by side near the middle. Head not developed behind the eyes. Mandibles bidentate. Mesonotum trilobate, the sutures deep. Scutellum large, convex. Metathorax nearly as long as the pro- and mesothorax united; the apex with an oblique slope; before the middle is a transverse keel; its spiracles large, linear, rounded at the base and apex. Legs longish, slender; the tarsi spinose; the claws simple. Wings reaching to the middle of the abdomen; the areolet smaller, about three times longer than wide, the recurrent nervure is received shortly beyond the middle, the transverse median behind the transverse basal. Petiole long and slender, the apical half distinctly, but not much, dilated; its apex obliquely depressed; it is longer than the second segment, which has an oblique depression on either side at the base; the spiracles are small and round, and are placed between the middle and the apex. The apex of the abdomen is straight up and down as in *Pimpla*, the ovipositor arising from its lower side, received in a vertical groove or cleft, and standing upwards above the dorsum of the abdomen. The ventral surface has a central fold.

The characteristic features of this genus are the front with the two spines, the clypeus distinctly separated from the face, the small, elongated areolet and the long abdomen. The antennæ are stouter and the metathoracic spiracles are longer than in either *Cryptus* or *Mesostenus*.

CERATOCRYPTUS BITUBERCULATUS, *sp nov.*

Niger; albo-maculatus; mesonoto laevo; pedibus rufis; coxis trochanteribusque anterioribus albis; coxis posticis nigro-maculatis; abdomine quam thorace duplo longiore; alis fukvo-hyalinis, stigmatе nigro. ♀.

Long. 19 mm.; terebra 11 mm.

Antennæ black; the scape in the middle above, and

a broad band (7-8 joints) shortly beyond the middle, clear white. Face, clypeus, mandibles and palpi, yellowish-white; the front and vertex black, except for a yellow line along the orbits; and the outer orbits, except above, yellow. The face is strongly punctured, broadly rounded in the middle, thickly covered with white hair; the clypeus roundly projecting, smooth. Thorax black; the scutellum broadly at the base, the post-scutellum, the sides of the median segment on the oblique apical part, the base of the pronotum, the tubercles, a mark on the apex of the mesopleuræ, obliquely truncated behind a large curved mark, obliquely truncated at the apex on the base of the metapleuræ, and a mark immediately under the hinder wings, yellow; the middle lobe of the mesonotum raised, clearly separated from the lateral at the apex and sides, the depression at its apex being large. Scutellum and post-scutellum smooth. The median segment behind the transverse keel is smooth; the rest of it to the apex strongly transversely striated; the striæ finer and closer on the basal region. The pronotum raised, tuberculated at the base on the yellow part; the upper part has some scattered shallow punctures; the middle longitudinally striolated, the base not quite so strongly perpendicularly striated, the rest smooth. On the mesopleuræ, the tubercles, and the middle and the lower part behind are smooth, the rest striated; there is a curved furrow on the lower part next the sternum. The metapleuræ are rugosely punctured, thickly covered with long pale fulvous hair; at the apex before the hinder coxæ is a yellow tubercle-like mark. The mesosternum is obliquely truncated at the base and apex where it is smooth; the central part punctured, with a crenulated furrow; the base keeled. Legs fulvous, the coxæ and trochanters white, the hinder coxæ white, broadly black

on the apex above and more broadly black below ; the hinder trochanters, the apex of the femora, the base of the tibiæ narrowly, the apex somewhat more broadly, the metatarsus broadly at the base, the apex of the fourth joint and the fifth entirely, black ; the rest white ; the tarsi spinose. Wings short compared with the length of the body, being distinctly longer than the head and thorax united (8 as against 11 mm.) ; the areolet small, narrow, longer than broad, of equal width throughout ; the second transverse cubital nervure faint ; the transverse median nervure is received distinctly behind the transverse basal ; the recurrent shortly beyond the middle. Petiole slender, longer than the second segment ; smooth ; the part between the base and middle above and the apex yellow ; the yellow mark on the latter is dilated in the middle at the base ; at the base of the dilated apical part is, in the middle above, a large, deep fovea ; the base of the second segment is shining, shagreened, its base at the sides obliquely depressed ; the rest of it and the third and the fourth segments closely punctured ; the apex of the second, of the third, and the others on the sides at the apices, yellow ; the last is entirely yellow at the apex ; the yellow on the lower sides of the apical segments is more extended.

CERATOCRYPTUS TIBIALIS, *sp. nov.*

Niger ; flavo-maculatus ; pedibus rufis, tibiis posticis fuscis, coxis trochanteribusque anticis flavis ; alis fulvo-hyalinis, nervis stigmatique nigris. ♀.

Long. 19 mm.

Apart from the differences in coloration this species may be known from *C. bituberculatus* by having two short, thick keels in the middle of the median segment at the base.

Antennæ stout, black, the ninth to fourteenth joints clear white ; the scape sparsely covered with black hair ; the flagellum more thickly with short, thick pile. Head black ; the inner orbits narrowly, the outer more broadly on the lower portion, a large mark on the upper part of the face, narrowed slightly towards the apex, which is triangularly incised, the clypeus (except a triangular mark in the middle), the mandibles, except the teeth, the labrum and the palpi, pallid yellow. The face smooth, obscurely punctured above, the clypeus smooth ; both are sparsely covered with white hair. The front and vertex obscurely shagreened, sparsely covered with blackish hair ; the ocellar region raised ; in front of it there is a short, blunt keel, which projects at the apex into a curved tooth ; on either side of this is a blunt, short tubercle. Thorax black ; a broad line on the pronotum, the scutellar keels, a large mark in the middle of the scutellum, rounded at the base, gradually widened towards the apex which is transverse, the post-scutellum, a large mark on the sides of the median segment (sharply narrowed at the apex on the inner side, then becoming gradually narrowed from the broad part to the apex), the tegulæ, tubercles, a large mark, longer than broad, bluntly rounded at the base and apex, a curved mark below the furrow and a small mark above the four hinder coxæ, pallid yellow. Mesonotum smooth, impunctate, at the base and apex sparsely covered with long black hair ; the scutellar depression deep, stoutly longitudinally striolated ; the scutellum and post-scutellum smooth. The base of the median segment behind the transverse keel smooth ; in the middle are two stout tubercles, which are longer than broad and which have a distinct lateral slope. The rest stoutly transversely striolated, the upper part of the propleuræ punctured, the middle striolated, finely

above, more coarsely below. Mesopleuræ strongly punctured; the middle and apex coarsely, irregularly striolated, running into reticulations; behind the tubercles is a conical depression. Mesosternum punctured, its central furrow shallow, wide, smooth; the lateral deeper and finely punctured. The areolet is narrow, gradually widened towards the apex; the transverse cubital nervures faint; the recurrent nervure is received close to the apex; the transverse median before the transverse basal. The anterior coxæ and trochanters are more or less yellowish, the anterior tarsi infuscated; the hinder tibiæ blackish, the tarsi white, the basal half of the metatarsus and the apex of the terminal joint black. Abdomen smooth and shining, the apices of the segments banded with yellow.

GOTRA* CARINIFRONS, *sp. nov.*

Long. 5 mm.; terebra 2 mm. ♀.

Comes near to *G. fulvipes*; but may be known from it by the mesopleuræ having two separate yellow marks, not one large one, by the edge of the pronotum projecting more distinctly, and by the front being keeled in the middle.

Head black; the face, the clypeus, inner orbits, the outer orbits broadly below, the base of the mandibles and the palpi, yellow. Face strongly punctured, covered sparsely with white hair; the clypeus sparsely punctured; its apex and the lateral depressions black. Mandibles black; their base yellow; the middle punctured; palpi yellow. Thorax black; the raised edge of the pronotum, a mark on the apex of the middle lobe of the mesonotum, the scutellum and its keels, the post-scutellum, a band round the apex of the metanotum (the top roundly dilated, the

* *Gotra*, Cam., *Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, ser. 7, vol. 9 (1902), p. 206.

sides narrow), the marks on the apex broader and roundly narrowed on the inner side at the apex, the lower edge of the propleuræ, two somewhat conical marks on the lower side of the mesopleuræ, the tubercles, two marks under the hind wings, a large oblique conical mark on the metapleuræ, and the sides of the mesosternum largely, yellow. Mesonotum opaque, strongly and closely punctured. Scutellum and post-scutellum impunctate, shining. Median segment closely and strongly punctured; the basal median area is smooth and shining; the transverse keel is curved backwards and is united to its apex. Propleuræ shining; the base smooth, the rest strongly striated; mesopleuræ closely punctured, except a small space under the hind wings; under the tegulæ closely striated; the metapleuræ more coarsely punctured and longitudinally striated at the base. Mesosternum closely and distinctly punctured; the middle furrow with eight stout transverse keels. Legs fulvous; the front ones paler, more yellowish; the coxæ and trochanters yellow; the hinder coxæ broadly black at the base, laterally and beneath, and with a smaller, irregular mark on the apex above; the hinder trochanters are blackish; the apex of the hinder femora, the base of the hinder tibiæ, more narrowly, and their apex more broadly, black; the tarsi yellowish, the apex black. Wings hyaline; the stigma and nervures black. Abdomen black, shining; the apices of all the segments lemon-yellow.

HADROCRYPTUS, *gen. nov.*

Head large, almost transverse behind and in front. Eyes large, parallel, not reaching to the base of the mandibles. In the centre of the face, below the antennæ, is a large, distinct protuberance, separated from the sides by a furrow; it is longer than broad, rounded behind,

and oblique at the apex. Clypeus separated from the face only at the sides, not behind, its apex obliquely depressed ; at the sides bounded by a sharp oblique keel, which projects slightly on to the labrum, which is large and rounded at the apex. Mandibles unequally bidentate at the apex. The second joint of the maxillary palpi dilated gradually towards the apex. Mesonotum trilobate, the middle lobe not greatly raised, flat. Scutellum large, flat. Median segment with only one transverse keel; the spiracles linear, rounded at the base and apex ; the teeth are large; legs long, especially the hinder, the tarsi spinose, the fourth joint armed with six long spines on either side beneath ; the claws long, simple. Areolet large, broader than long, the recurrent nervure is received very shortly beyond the middle ; the transverse median nervure in the costal cellule distinctly before the transverse basal. Petiole slender, gradually, but not much, widened towards the apex ; the spiracles are received shortly beyond the middle. Gastrocœli small.

Belongs to the *Cryptides* and comes near to *Ceratocryptus*, but it wants the frontal tubercles. *Ceratocryptus* wants the facial tubercle and the keels on the sides of the clypeus, while its areolet is small as in *Mesostenus* : in the present genus large as in *Cryptus*.

HADROCRYPTUS NASUTUS, *sp. nov.*

Niger ; flavo-maculatus ; pedibus anterioribus flavis, posticis fulvis ; apice metanoti late flavo ; alis fulvo-hyalinis. ♀.

Long. 12 mm.

Head wider than the thorax ; black ; the face, clypeus, labrum, mandibles and palpi, yellow ; the inner orbits to the end of the ocelli and the outer, narrowly above, broadly below, the oblique apex of the clypeus, a mark

under the tubercles (rounded at the base, gradually widened towards the apex), and the apex of the mandibles, black ; the face and clypeus strongly punctured, finely transversely striated below the tubercle ; the black apex of the clypeus and the labrum smooth. Thorax black ; a line on the base of the propleuræ (narrow above, widened below), a line on the sides of the middle lobe of the mesonotum, a transverse one at its apex ; the scutellum (except for a somewhat triangular black mark at its base), the post-scutellum, a large mark on the apex of the median segment, square at the base, widened towards the apex ; the regulæ, tubercles, a large mark on the lower side of the mesopleuræ, dilated upwards at the apex, and a large oblique mark on the middle of the metapleuræ near the apex, yellow. Mesonotum closely punctured ; the depression at the base of the scutellum deep, the bottom flat, shining, finely longitudinally striated. Scutellum sparsely covered with long, white hair, coarsely, but not closely, punctured ; the post-scutellum smooth. There is a deep, narrow furrow at the base of the median segment, which is smooth in the middle, the rest closely and finely longitudinally striated ; the part behind the transverse keel closely, but not strongly, punctured, smooth at the base ; the rest of the segment rugosely punctured, almost reticulated in parts, the sides transversely striated ; the apex has a distinct keel on the sides below, the keels continued on to the centre obliquely and rounded at the top. Propleuræ smooth, finely punctured above, the middle striated. Mesopleuræ punctured, more strongly at the base behind the keel ; under the tubercles, at their base, are three short, curved keels ; the middle above is striolated ; the furrow on the lower side is deep and extends to the middle ; the part behind it is striated. The base of the metapleuræ smooth, the rest punctured.

Mesosternum closely punctured ; the base broadly depressed, the depression rounded at the apex ; the middle has a crenulated furrow. The areolet is broader than long, and is slightly narrowed above ; the recurrent nervure is received in its middle ; is straight and largely bullated in the middle, as is also the second transverse cubital ; hyaline, iridescent, the costa, stigma and nervures black ; the transverse median nervure is received shortly before the transverse basal. The anterior legs are pale yellow ; the middle pair are darker, with a more fulvous hue ; the tarsi fuscous ; the hinder coxæ black ; the apex broadly behind, more narrowly on the outer side, pale-yellow ; the trochanters black ; the femora and tibiæ dark rufous, the apex and base of the femora above and the apex of the tibiæ, broadly, blackish ; the tarsi white, the basal two-thirds of the metatarsus and the apical joint black. Abdomen smooth, shining ; the petiole black, the sides and apex pale yellow ; the other segments black, narrowly yellow on the apices ; the centre of the second segment slightly, the third, fourth, and fifth more broadly at the base, and the sixth and seventh almost entirely—only the sides being narrowly black—brownish. The ventral surface whitish yellow, the apical segments brownish ; the ventral fold is distinct.

LEPTOCRYPTUS, *gen. nov.*

Resembles *Ceratocryptus* in the form of the body and wings, but it wants the frontal tubercles ; the apical mandibular tooth is longer and sharper ; the prothorax above is more widely and deeply depressed, or incised in the middle ; the metathoracic spiracles are oval, not linear ; the spiracles on the petiole are placed shortly behind the middle, not, as in *Ceratocryptus*, between the middle and the apex ; and the ovipositor originates from the ventral

end of the segment, as in *Cryptus*, not from its apex and turned upwards as in *Ceratocryptus* and *Pimpla*. Further differences are to be found in its smooth, not striated, median segment, and in the presence of a stout spine on the sides of the mesosternum.

Head dilated below the antennæ, the clypeus separated from the face by a narrow suture. Mandibles with one long, sharp, apical tooth. Occiput not margined. Palpi long, the joints not dilated. Mesonotum trilobate; metathorax large, smooth, nearly as long as the mesothorax; has a gradually rounded slope to the apex, and has one transverse keel; the spiracles are twice longer than broad, rounded at base and apex. Abdomen long and narrow, nearly twice the length of the head and thorax united; petiole long, narrow, not much dilated towards the apex; the spiracles are small, round, and situated near the middle; the gastrocoeli are elongate, narrow. Legs long and slender, the fore tarsi are more than twice the length of the tibiæ, and are incised at the base. Areolet minute, the outer nervure faint; the recurrent nervure is bullated in the middle, and is received shortly beyond the middle of the areolet.

LEPTOCRYPTUS LONGIVENTRIS, *sp. nov.*

Niger; late albo-maculatus; pedibus fulvis, apice dimidio apicali tibiæ posticarum nigro; tarsis posticis albis, basi nigro. ♀.

Long. 9; terebra 1 mm.

Antennæ black; the scape rufous beneath; the flagellum to the middle thickly covered with short, black hair; the apical part broken off. Head yellowish-white; the middle of the front and vertex and the occiput, except at the orbits, black. Face smooth, shining and

impunctate, sparsely covered with short fuscous hair ; the face broadly projecting in the middle, the dilated part bordered on the lower two-thirds by a wide furrow ; the furrow at the base of the clypeus narrow ; the apex of the clypeus has an oblique slope ; the mandibular teeth are black. Thorax black, smooth ; the edge of the pronotum (except at the base), the scutellum, post-scutellum, the apex of the median segment, a broad band down its middle extending from the transverse keel to the transverse apical band, the lower side of the propleuræ, this band being united to the one at the top by a short perpendicular one, the apex of the mesopleuræ, a broad band on the apical two-thirds on the lower side, the upper part of the metapleuræ, and a band on the apex of the mesosternum, yellow. Mesonotum shining, covered with a short down ; the depression at the base of the scutellum is deep and wide ; the scutellum rounded and slightly narrowed at the apex where there is a curved, moderately stout keel between it and the post-scutellum, which is slightly curved inwardly at the apex and has a slight oblique slope. Median segment smooth, shining, with only a few shallow minute punctures visible on the black parts at the sides ; behind the keel sparsely covered with short white hair. The propleuræ almost impunctate ; the meso- and metapleuræ closely punctured ; the furrow on the apex of the propleuræ crenulate ; the furrow on the lower side of the mesopleuræ curved, deep at the base, shallower and wider at the apex. The base of the mesosternum is oblique, smooth, and shining ; its sides in the middle, armed with a large, somewhat triangular tooth ; the central furrow at the base is narrow ; on the rest wider and becoming much wider towards the apex, where it is bounded by a stout transverse partition. Wings short, clear hyaline ; abdomen : a spot in the middle of the

second, and the other segments broadly testaceous ; the testaceous colour more extended on the apical ones.

ETHA, gen. nov.

Areolet quadrangular, large ; below scarcely angled ; the transverse cubital nervures parallel ; the recurrent nervure received in the middle ; the third discoidal cellule elongate, its base two-thirds of the width of the apex ; arched above ; the cubital nervure in its middle with a short branch. Antennæ longish, slightly thickened beyond the middle ; the first joint of the flagellum distinctly longer than the second. Eyes large, parallel, not reaching to the base of the mandibles. Mandibles stout, with two large, triangular, equal teeth on the apex ; the second joint of the maxillary palpi dilated. Parapsidal furrows distinct. Median segment large ; its spiracles linear ; there are two transverse keels. Petiole narrow, curved, not much dilated towards the apex ; its spiracles small, round, and placed near the base of the apical third ; the second and third segments become gradually dilated towards their apices ; the other segments become gradually narrowed. Legs longish ; the anterior slightly curved ; the tarsi twice the length of the tibiæ, incised at the base ; the penultimate joint largely projecting at the apex beneath, the projection ending in some stout spines ; the hinder tarsi spinose, the penultimate joint ending, on each side, in a bunch of long stiff spines ; the claws dilated at the base ; their apex simple.

The affinities of this genus are clearly with *Ospyrnchotus*, from which it may be known by the less elongated face, by the shorter bidentate mandibles, by the larger, more quadrate areolet, much longer third discoidal cellule, through the cubital nervure originating nearer the transverse basal, by the stouter, less elongated petiole ;

the antennæ are more slender and longer ; the fore tarsi longer compared with the tibiæ, with the base of the tarsi more sharply incised ; the head is more sharply oblique behind the eyes ; the clypeus roundly convex, with the apex oblique ; the labrum shorter than the clypeus, its apex bluntly rounded, and the fore tibiæ are distinctly narrowed at the base.

This genus also comes near to *Ceratocryptus* described in this paper, it having the same form of thorax and abdomen, but differs in the much larger areolet, in the smooth median segment, which has the spiracles less elongated, in the shorter petiole, which has not the post-petiole so distinctly narrowed from the rest of it ; the antennæ are more slender, with the third joint longer compared with the fourth ; the metathorax is shorter and more rounded at the apex. The transverse median nervure is interstitial. The species have a considerable resemblance to *Heterocryptus*, which may be distinguished by the smaller, round metathoracic spiracles.

ETHA STRIATIFRONS, *sp. nov.*

Nigra ; annulo antennarum, ore, linea pronoti, scutello, apiceque metanoti late flavis ; pedibus pallide fulvis ; alis hyalinis, stigmatæ testaceo. ♀.

Long. 15 ; tenebra 4 mm.

Antennæ not quite so long as the body ; filiform, slightly shorter than the body ; the scape beneath and the seventh to twelfth joints white. Head black ; the face, clypeus (except the apex), labrum, mandibles (except the teeth), the upper inner orbits narrowly, and the lower outer broadly, yellow. The face obscurely striated ; the front, except near the antennæ, irregularly striated, somewhat obliquely above, transversely below, the vertex

shagreened, finely and closely punctured between the ocelli. Thorax black; a line on the pronotum, roundly narrowed on the lower side, at the base and more broadly in the middle, the tegulæ, tubercles, scutellum, a mark on the sides of the median segment at the base and the oblique apex, yellow. Mesonotum closely and finely punctured, obscurely transversely striated near the furrows at the base where there is a small yellow mark on the inner side of the outer lobes; the scutellum black and punctured at the base; its basal depressions large, smooth and marked with a few keels; post-scutellum shining, its base striated in the middle. Median segment closely striated behind the keel; the rest strongly transversely striated and thickly covered with long, white hair. Propleuræ irregularly and rather strongly striated, the top and bottom more finely and punctured. Mesopleuræ finely rugose, the apex longitudinally striated, coarsely above, more closely and finely below. Metapleuræ closely and almost uniformly punctured; all the pleuræ thickly covered with short, white hair. Mesosternum shining, closely punctured; its apex obliquely depressed; the central furrow wide and stoutly crenulated. The four anterior legs are uniformly pale fulvous-yellow; the hinder are deeper in tint; the coxæ are broadly black on the outer side; the trochanters are black above; the femora are infuscated on the top, as is also the apex of the tibiæ; the tarsi are pallid-yellow, black at the base and apex, spinose, the bunches of spines on the penultimate joint long and thick. Wings hyaline, iridescent; the stigma obscure testaceous, the costa and nervures blackish; the transverse median nervure is received shortly in front of the transverse basal and is curved; the areolet is almost square; the transverse cubital nervures straight, parallel; the recurrent nervure is

received in the middle. Abdomen black; the sides and apices of the segments and the ventral surface yellowish.

ETHA LÆVIFRONS, *sp. nov.*

Long. 15; terebra 5 mm. ♀.

Agrees closely in form, size, and coloration, with *E. stratifrons*; may be known from it by the front being smooth, not striated, by the mesonotum being alutaceous, not punctured, by the pronotum being entirely black, by the scutellum being more widely yellow, the oblique base only being black, and by the apex of the median segment being not so strongly punctured, being almost smooth, and it bears distinct teeth on the sides.

Head black; the face, clypeus, labrum, mandibles, palpi, a large mark, triangularly narrowed on the lower side, on the inner orbits above, and the lower orbits on the outer side, yellow; the front and vertex have a plumbeous hue, and are smooth and shining; the front is depressed in the middle; the lower ocellus is surrounded by a deep furrow; the inner orbits are sharply margined. The face is closely punctured, thickly covered with white hair; the clypeus is sparsely punctured. Thorax black, with a distinct plumbeous hue that is less distinct on the mesonotum, which is dull in tint and thickly covered with short, pale pubescence; the furrows distinct, smooth. Scutellum yellow, except at the base, and covered with longish pale hair; post-scutellum smooth, yellow, black and largely bifoveate at the base; the lateral depression strongly striated at the apex. The basal region of the median segment smooth; the basal transverse keel is narrowly bent backwards in the middle; the second is more broadly bent backwards; between the two keels on either side of the middle are some transverse keels which become gradually longer; the second keel becomes raised

and plate-like at the sides ; the segment is thickly covered with longish pale hair. The pleuræ are smooth ; the apex of the propleuræ is furrowed ; the base of the mesopleuræ is depressed on the lower side, irregularly, stoutly striated and keeled behind ; the middle is obliquely depressed and bears a few keels ; the metapleuræ smooth, except for some short striæ below the upper curved keel. The wings have a faint fulvous tint ; the stigma is testaceous ; the areolet is large, almost square ; the transverse cubital nervures are parallel ; the recurrent nervure is received in the middle ; the second transverse cubital nervure is faint ; the recurrent nervure is largely bullated in the middle. The legs are dull fulvous ; the four anterior coxæ and trochanters are paler ; the hinder coxæ are black, except at the base above ; the femora above, the apex of the tibiæ broadly, and the base of the tarsi are black ; the rest of the tarsi white. Abdomen black above ; the apices of all the segments narrowly yellow.

ETHA PLUMBEA, *sp. nov.*

Plumbea ; facie, ore, apiceque metanoti flavis ; pedibus flavis, coxis posticis, femoribus supra, tibiis basique tarsorum posticorum nigris ; alis hyalinis, stigmatе nigro. ♂.

Long. 10 mm.

Antennæ black, annulated with white beyond the middle ; the scape dirty testaceous beneath ; the flagellum thickly covered with short, stiff hair. Head black ; the face, clypeus, the lower inner orbits, a line on them above the antennæ, and the lower orbits on the outer side, yellow ; the face and clypeus thickly covered with short, white hair ; the clypeus roundly dilated in the middle ; the raised part bordered by a blackish line. The front and vertex are very smooth and shining ; the front is widely furrowed below the ocelli. Thorax smooth and

shining, almost glabrous; the metanotum sparsely covered with white hair; the scutellum is broadly yellow in the middle; post-scutellum yellow; the two foveæ at its base deep. The curved furrow on the side of the mesosternum is wide, deep, and obscurely crenulated; the mesosternal furrow is smooth. Over the four hinder coxæ is a narrow curved keel. The stigma and apical nervures are fuscous; the second transverse cubital nervure is faint. The two front legs are entirely pallid yellow, as are also the middle pair, but the femora and tibiæ are darker above; the middle tarsi are black; the hind legs are black above; the tibiæ black all round towards the apex; the tarsi white; the basal half of the metatarsus black. Abdomen black, shining; the second and following segments narrowly lined with white. The white mark on the apex of the metanotum does not extend to the middle of the segment, and is square at the base, with the sides dilated.

Characteristic of this species are the black, immaculate pleuræ and petiole.

ETHA FUSCIVENTRIS, *sp. nov.*

Nigra; flavo-maculata; apice metanoti late maculisque pleuralis flavis; pedibus sordide fulvis, posticis fusco-maculatis, tarsis albis; alis hyalinis, stigmatæ testaceo. ♀.

Long. 12; terebra 3 mm.

Antennæ black; the scape and the base of the flagellum dirty testaceous; the seventh to thirteenth joints clear white; head black; the face, clypeus, labrum, mandibles (except their teeth), palpi, the inner orbits narrowly from the front ocellus to the base of the antennæ, and the outer orbits broadly on the lower half, yellow. The face punctured, strongly and more closely on the middle, which is roundly projecting; the clypeus

almost impunctate ; the large labrum (which is rounded at the apex) dull rufous (perhaps discoloured). The base of the mandibles yellow, the middle rufous, the teeth black ; the front and vertex smooth and impunctate. Thorax black, with a plumbeous hue ; a line on the middle of the pronotum, the tegulæ, a mark on the apex of the middle lobe, the scutellum, post-scutellum, the apex of the median segment broadly (the mark broadly dilated backwards in the middle and to a less extent on the sides), the base of the propleuræ, a mark immediately under the hind wings, a larger mark on the lower side of the mesopleuræ (oblique at base and apex and slightly narrowed on the top and bottom in the middle), a smaller mark above this (roundly curved and narrowed towards the apex above), a larger mark of almost equal width behind this, and a large oblique mark, slightly and gradually narrowed towards the apex in the middle of the metapleuræ, yellow. Mesonotum impunctate, covered with a short pale down ; the furrows smooth, deep ; the base of the scutellum is black ; the black part of the metanotum has a distinct plumbeous hue ; the two transverse keels are distinct and curved backwards in the middle ; the segment is covered with long pale hair. Pleuræ impunctate ; behind the basal keel on the mesopleuræ are some short keels ; shortly behind the middle is a belt of striations ; the apex is stoutly crenulated, as is also the apex of the metapleuræ ; on the depression on the base of the latter at the top are two narrow keels. Mesopleuræ very smooth and shining, the furrow crenulated. Wings hyaline, with a slight fulvous tinge ; the stigma fuscous, paler in the middle ; the nervures fuscous ; the areolet almost square, receiving the recurrent nervure in the middle, where the cubital nervure is slightly angled in the middle ; the second transverse cubital nervure is faint ; the transverse

median nervure is interstitial. Legs obscure fulvous; the four anterior coxæ and trochanters are yellow; the hinder coxæ are darker and are broadly black on the outer side, more narrowly at the base, the mark being narrowed on the upper side at the base; the femora are infuscated above; the apex of the tibiæ broadly black; the tarsi white, black at the base, and thickly spinose. Abdomen black, shining, the apices of the segments yellow.

The following species agrees with the other species of *Etha* in all respects, except that the areolet is smaller, it being almost square, with the second transverse cubital nervure faint; the recurrent nervure is received shortly behind the middle: the basal abscissa of the radius is straight, oblique; the apical has a slight, rounded curve upwards; the sub-discal nervure is received shortly, but distinctly, above the middle of the discal; on the base of the median segment in the centre is a small triangular depression; the second transverse keel is indistinct in the middle and ends in a short, triangular projection.

ETHA TESTACEIPES, *sp. nov.*

Nigra; facie, ore, apice scutelli, post-scutelloque pallide flavis; pedibus flavo-testaceis; coxis, femoribus tibiisque posticis nigro-maculatis; tarsis posticis albis, basi nigro; alis hyalinis, stigmate testaceo. ♀.

Long. 12 mm.

Antennæ black; the eighth to twelfth joints white below; the scape shagreened, aciculate, almost bare, testaceous in the middle; the flagellum bare, slightly thickened from the middle. Head black; the face closely

punctured ; broadly projecting in the middle ; the projection depressed in the middle above ; the face is covered with a short, sparse, white pubescence ; the clypeus is roundly convex, smooth ; surrounding it on the top is a black line ; its apex has a narrow, but distinct, border. Mandibles and palpi pallid yellow ; the mandibular teeth deep black ; the inner orbits are narrowly yellow to near the front ocellus ; there is a narrow line on them near the top of the eyes, and the outer orbits are somewhat more broadly yellow on the lower half. Thorax black, opaque, the sides and apex of the scutellum, the post-scutellum, the lower side of the propleuræ, and the tubercles, yellow. Mesonotum opaque, granular ; the parapsidal furrows are distinct to near the apex ; the scutellum is more shining and smoother. Median segment closely, rugosely punctured, more finely and closely at the base, where, next to the keel, it is obscurely striated ; in the centre are two oblique keels, forming an enclosed area ; the central and apical parts are thickly covered with short, white pubescence ; the lateral spines are distinct, and bluntly triangular. The upper part of the propleuræ and the apical, more particularly in the middle, are stoutly striated, the upper part strongly aciculated, the base smooth. Mesopleuræ opaque, coarsely aciculated ; the apical part finely striated ; the lower furrow is wide and stoutly striated. Metapleuræ closely, rugosely punctured, the punctuation running into striations towards the apex. Mesosternum shining, aciculated ; the central furrow crenulated. Legs pale fulvous ; the anterior coxæ and trochanters pallid yellow ; the middle coxæ infuscated, the anterior broadly black in the middle behind ; the hinder femora are lined with black above ; the apex of the tibiæ and the base of the tarsi are black ; the remainder of the tarsi white ; the

hinder tibiæ and tarsi are distinctly spined. Wings hyaline ; the nervures fuscous ; the stigma pallid on the lower side ; the areolet is square ; the second transverse cubital nervure is faint ; the recurrent nervure is received shortly beyond the middle, and is largely bullated in the centre ; the transverse median nervure is received shortly behind the basal. Petiole shining and smooth ; the dilated part depressed in the middle above ; the other segments are more opaque, obscure testaceous at the apex ; the gastrocoeli are shallow, testaceous at the apex, the base with a shining, smooth keel.

The following two species agree with the foregoing in neururation and in the form of the spiracles ; but differ in having the metathorax closely, distinctly, and finely rugose. In *E. dentata* the median segment is depressed in the middle and armed with two teeth ; there is one transverse keel on it ; the parapsidal furrows are distinct ; the apex of the abdomen is white ; the tarsi spinose.

ETHA DENTATA, *sp. nov.*

Nigra ; linea pronoti maculaque medio scutelli flavis ; alis hyalinis, stigmatе fusco. ♂.

Long. 9 mm.

Antennæ black ; the scape below, and the middle of the flagellum broadly, except above, white. Head black ; the eye orbits all round, narrowly on the top on the outer side, the antennal tubercles and a mark on the face, broadest below, the clypeus, base of mandibles, labrum and palpi, yellow. The face and clypeus closely and uniformly punctured, and thickly covered with short white pubescence. The front and vertex closely and finely rugosely punctured, the front closely transversely below,

and narrowly above on either side of the keel ; the front slightly depressed in the middle, which has a narrow but distinct keel. Mandibles black, their base testaceous above and below. Thorax black ; a narrow line on the pronotum, the lower edge of the propleuræ, a mark, narrowed at base and apex, and longer than broad on the middle of the scutellum, yellow. Mesonotum opaque, but not punctured ; the parapsidal furrows transversely striated ; the scutellum closely distinctly punctured ; its basal depression wide and deep, and stoutly longitudinally striated ; the space at its sides and at the sides of the post-scutellum coarsely striated. The median segment at the base behind the transverse keel opaque, granular ; the central area closely and finely rugose ; the rest of the segment finely rugose ; the base closely, but not very distinctly, obliquely striated ; the second transverse keel is indistinct ; the spines are about three times longer than broad, and rounded at the apex. Propleuræ covered with stout, slightly curved, striations, except at the top and bottom. Mesopleuræ closely rugosely punctured, the punctures running into reticulations in the middle ; the metapleuræ closely obliquely striated, the striæ stronger and more distinct at the base. Mesosternum strongly aciculated ; the central furrow widely, triangularly enlarged at the apex ; the lateral furrow curved, deep and striated at the base ; its apical part shallow, indistinct except at the end. Legs dark ferruginous ; the coxæ and trochanters black, except the anterior at the apex ; the hinder tarsi spinose, yellowish-white ; the basal two-thirds of the metatarsus black. Areolet slightly longer than broad, of equal width throughout ; the second transverse cubital nervure faint ; the recurrent nervure is received in the middle. The middle segments of the abdomen rufous at the apices.

ETHA RUFO-FEMORATA, *sp. nov.*

Nigra; tibiis tarsisque anterioribus testaceis; femoribus posticis rufis; tarsis posticis late albo annulato; alis hyalinis, stigmate fusco. ♂.

Long. 9 mm.

Antennæ entirely black, thickly covered with a short black pile. Head black, thickly covered with short, white pubescence; a mark on the mandibles before the teeth above and the palpi white. Face and clypeus opaque, finely and closely punctured; the vertex somewhat more coarsely punctured; there is a thin keel below the ocelli. Thorax black; a conical mark (the broad end at the apex) on the apex of the scutellum, and the post-scutellum, yellow. Mesonotum closely punctured, thickly covered with short, pale pubescence; the parapsidal furrows wide and deep at the base, and stoutly transversely striated. Scutellum shining, the punctures, especially at the base, not quite so close together as on the mesonotum; its basal depression wide and deep, and with two keels in the middle. Median segment at the base closely punctured; the rest of the segment more coarsely and rugosely punctured; in the middle at the base are two oblique keels. Propleuræ strongly, obliquely striated; the upper part in the middle coarsely punctured; the base coarsely aciculated. Meso- and metanotum coarsely rugose, opaque. Mesosternum closely punctured; the central furrow shallow, wide. Legs black; the apices of the anterior femora, the tibiæ and tarsi testaceous, those of the middle legs darker in tint; the hinder femora ferruginous, except at the extreme apex; the extreme base of the tibiæ, and the second to fourth joints of the tarsi, yellowish-white. Areolet large, almost square; the second transverse cubital nervure is faint; the recurrent nervure is received in the middle; the stigma and

nervures are fuscous. Petiole aciculated; an oval, transverse yellow mark on its apex, the apex of the second segment and of the third more narrowly, fulvous; the last segment largely white.

DAGATHIA, *gen. nov.*

Areolet large, longer than broad; the transverse cubital nervures straight, parallel; the radial cellule elongate; the transverse median nervure is received behind the transverse basal. Antennæ stout, the joints elongate. Eyes large, parallel. Clypeus with a distinct margin, which is slightly dilated laterally. Occiput sharply margined. Parapsidal furrows distinct. Median segment with two transverse keels; the spiracles elongate. Petiole elongate; the apical half dilated, curved; the spiracles placed near the base of the dilated part. Legs stout; the anterior tibiæ distinctly narrowed at the base; the tarsi twice their length; the hinder tarsi spinose; the fourth joint with a bunch of stiff, stout spines on the apex.

This genus comes nearest to *Etha*, but may be known from it by the rugose, not smooth, median segment, by the post-petiole being distinctly separated and defined, by the scutellum being broader than long, and by the transverse median nervure being received behind the basal.

DAGATHIA BRUNNEA, *sp. nov.*

Brunnea; flavo nigroque maculata; pedibus pallide flavis, apicibus femorum tarsorumque posticorum nigris; tarsis posticis albis; alis hyalinis, stigmatate fusco. ♀.

Long. 14 mm.

Antennæ black; the middle of the flagellum with a broad whitish-yellow band; the scape punctured, sparsely

covered with short, white hair. Head yellow, the front, vertex, and occiput broadly in the middle, black ; the face is sparsely covered with short, white hair ; its middle is rough ; the front and vertex closely rugose ; the former most strongly and furrowed down the middle. Mandibles yellow, the teeth black. Thorax dark rufous ; the base of the mesonotum, a line in the centre of the middle lobe, its apex entirely, the apex of the scutellum, a spot in the middle of the median segment, the greater part of the propleuræ, the base and apex of the mesopleuræ narrowly, its lower part broadly, the base of the metapleuræ broadly and the mesosternum, black. The middle of the pronotum, the tubercles, the sides of the scutellum (except at the apex), the apex of the median segment, the tubercles, a large and a smaller mark on the apex of the mesopleuræ, a mark under the hinder wings, and an oblique mark on the apex of the metapleuræ in the middle, yellow. The mesonotum is granular ; the median segment is closely rugose behind the first transverse keel ; the rest of it much more strongly rugosely punctured, running into striations on the sides ; the second transverse keel is narrow and curved backwards in the middle ; the sides are expanded. Pleuræ closely punctured ; the middle and lower part of the apex of the propleuræ stoutly striated ; the apex of the mesopleuræ finely and irregularly striated ; the furrow on the lower edge wide and striated. The four front legs are pallid yellowish-fulvous ; the apex of the front and the middle tarsi entirely, black ; the hinder coxæ are broadly black on the outer side and to a less extent on the inner side at the apex ; the femora are broadly black above ; the apical fourth entirely, the apical third of the tibiæ, and the apex of the tarsi, black. Wings hyaline, with a slight fulvous tinge ; the basal abscissa of the radius straight ; the apical

curved upwards at the base ; the areolet is longer than broad ; the nervures parallel ; the recurrent nervure is received near the apical third ; the transverse median behind the basal. Abdomen dark brown ; the petiole black, with a yellow mark in the middle at the apex ; the dilated apex of the petiole is strongly and closely punctured.

AGLAOCRYPTUS, *gen. nov.*

Metathoracic spiracles round, small. Antennæ annulated with white, longer than the body, not tapering towards the apex ; the third joint a little longer than the fourth. Eyes large, distinctly distant from the base of the mandibles. Clypeus rounded at the apex ; the labrum projecting distinctly in the middle, and broadly rounded. Mandibles large, and with two equal teeth at the apex. Parapsidal furrows distinct. Scutellum roundly convex and not carinate. Median segment opaque, finely and closely rugose ; it has two transverse keels. Areolet converging at the top ; the second transverse cubital nervure is faint ; the transverse basal nervure is interstitial. Petiole curved, not much dilated towards the apex ; the spiracles are placed shortly beyond the middle.

AGLAOCRYPTUS CURVIMACULATUS, *sp. nov.*

Niger; late flavo-maculatus; apice metanoti flavo; pedibus rufis; coxis trochanteribusque anterioribus pallide flavis; alis hyalinis, nervis stigmatique pallide flavis. ♀.

Long. 9 ; terebra 3 mm.

Antennæ slightly thickened towards the apex ; the middle of the flagellum and the under side of the scape white. The face (except a small triangular mark under the antennæ), and two small marks on the sides above

the clypeus, the clypeus, labrum, a mark on the base of the mandibles, the palpi and the orbits, yellow. The face and clypeus smooth, impunctate and covered with short white pubescence; the front finely and closely obliquely striated on either side of the middle, which has no keel or furrow. Mandibles finely and closely striated. Mesonotum strongly and closely shagreened; the parapsidal furrows transversely striated. Scutellum closely punctured, thickly covered with short, fuscous hair; the post-scutellum impunctate; both are lemon yellow; the lateral depressions strongly striated. The basal region of the median segment strongly aciculated, opaque; the rest closely punctured; the sides at the base longitudinally striated; the basal transverse keel is distinct; the second only distinct at the sides; the spines are broad and not much raised. Except for a spot in the middle at the apex, the apical part of the median segment is yellow; the yellow at the base being dilated backwards in the middle; there is a yellow line on the pronotum, a broader one on the underside of the propleuræ, the tubercles, the greater part of the lower half of the mesopleuræ, the latter mark broadly turned upwards at the base, the lower part of the turned-up part roundly incised on the lower side at the apex; an elongated mark on the median segment on the sides behind the wings, this mark being rounded at the base, and a large, somewhat conical mark on the middle of the metapleuræ, lemon-yellow. Legs rufous, the four anterior coxæ and trochanters and the hinder coxæ at the middle behind, yellow; the apex of the hinder tibiæ, the basal half of the metatarsus and the apical joint, black; the rest of the tarsi white. Wings clear hyaline, slightly narrowed at the top, where it is about one half the length of the bottom; the second transverse cubital nervure is faint, but clearly defined; the recurrent

nervure is received very shortly before the middle. Abdomen black ; the apex of the segments broadly pale yellow ; the two last segments entirely so.

AGLAOCRYPTUS STRIATIFRONS, *sp. nov.*

Niger, flavomaculatus; linea late medio metanoti flava; pedibus rufis; coxis trochanteribusque anterioribus flavis; alis hyalinis, stigmatibus testaceo. ♀.

Long. 10 mm. ; terebra 3 mm.

Antennæ black ; the scape, the apex of the sixth and the seventh to the twelfth joints beneath, white. Head black ; the orbits (the outer more narrowly than the inner), a large mark on the face, narrowed roundly on the lower side, immediately under the antennæ, the clypeus, the mandibles (except at the apex), and the palpi, pallid yellow. The face in the middle is closely and distinctly punctured and sparsely covered with short, white hair ; the front is keeled down the middle, the sides closely transversely striated ; the vertex in the middle closely punctured. Thorax black ; a line on the pronotum, the scutellum, post-scutellum, the tubercles, a broad line on the middle of the median segment, squarely turned up at the top and at the sides including the broad spines ; the lower edge of the propleuræ broadly ; the tegulæ, tubercles, a somewhat oblong mark immediately under the hind wings ; a mark longer than broad, on the lower side of the mesopleuræ at the base, a longer perpendicular mark on the apex, and a large, elongate mark on the middle of the metapleuræ, yellow. Mesonotum closely punctured, finely striated on either side of the furrows ; the base of the median segment behind the keel finely rugose ; the rest of the segment much more strongly and closely, rugosely punctured ; in front of the middle of the transverse keel are some longitudinal striations ; there is also a row of short keels at

the apex. Propleuræ strongly obliquely striated above ; the base is smooth. Mesopleuræ closely rugose, irregularly striated ; the metapleuræ finely rugose, striated towards the apex. Mesosternum shining, closely punctured ; the central furrow deep, marked with some keels on the oblique apex. Legs rufous ; the four anterior coxæ and trochanters pallid yellow ; the hinder coxæ marked with yellow on the base above ; the apex of the hinder femora, the base of the tarsi more narrowly and their apical joint, black ; the rest of the tarsi white. The apices of all the abdominal segments are yellow ; the basal two with the yellow bands slightly larger.

A larger and stouter species than *A. curvamaculatus* ; may be known from it by the marks on the mesopleuræ being separated, not united, by the yellow mark on the median segment being narrower, by the front being much more strongly striated and by the apical two segments of the abdomen not being entirely yellow.

CHLOROCRYPTUS, *gen. nov.*

Antennæ stout, slightly dilated and compressed beyond the middle. Eyes parallel, distinctly separated from the base of the mandibles. Clypeus roundly convex, not separated from the face by suture. Mandibles with two subequal teeth on the apex ; the second joint of the maxillary palpus dilated compared to the others. Mesonotum trilobate at the base. Scutellum rather flat. Median segment coarsely transversely striated all over, without areæ or prominent keels ; the spiracles linear, elongated, rounded at the base and apex. Apical third of the petiole distinctly dilated, slightly curved, the spiracles small, round, placed near the base of the post-petiole. Ovipositor projecting. Legs long and slender, the tarsi spinose at the apices of the joints, the claws simple, the fore tarsi

twice the length of the tibiæ. Areolet small, square, complete; receiving the recurrent nervure at the apex; the transverse median nervure almost interstitial; the third discoidal cellule is much narrowed at the base; the cubital nervure curved.

This genus does not fit well into any of the tribes into which Thomson divides the *Cryptidæ*, but comes nearest the *Cryptina*, from which it differs in the median segment having no keels but being strongly transversely striated all over. It has the small areolet of *Mesostenus* and, like it, receives the recurrent nervure in the apex; the transverse basal nervure is straight, oblique, and is almost parallel with the transverse basal for the most part: the costa is narrow, elongate; the parapsidal furrows are obsolete; but the middle of the mesonotum is raised. The antennæ are stouter, especially towards the apex, than in *Cryptus* or *Mesostenus*.

CHLOROCRYPTUS METALLICUS, *sp. nov.*

Coeruleus; nigro-maculatus; antennis nigris, medio albo-annulato, apice fusca; alis hyalinis, nervis stigmatæque fuscis. ♀.

Long. 12; terebra 4 mm.

The scape of the antennæ dark metallic green, the five basal joints of the flagellum black; the eighth to thirteenth joints for the greater part white; the apical brownish. The face and base of the clypeus closely punctured, the apex of the clypeus smooth and shining, impunctate and of a lighter green. Mandibles black, their middle dark piceous, the palpi dark fuscous, the second joint for the greater part whitish. Mesonotum black, green in the middle; the sides of the middle lobe with some stout transverse keels; the middle with large, deep, clearly separated punctures; the apex irregularly reticu-

lated in the middle ; the lateral lobe smooth in the middle towards apex, which is itself entirely smooth. The scutellar depression deep, wide and smooth. The scutellum is smooth, except for some scattered punctures ; the sides behind have stout, slightly oblique, keels, the post-scutellum smooth and impunctate ; the depression at its sides with stout keels. Median segment stoutly uniformly and closely transversely striated. Pro- and mesopleuræ closely punctured ; the lower and posterior part of the former stoutly longitudinally striated ; the middle of the latter closely obliquely striated, and with a smooth space behind ; the mesosternum laterally bounded by a shallow, slightly oblique, furrow ; its central furrow with a few stout transverse keels ; the surface shining, closely, but not very strongly, punctured. The metapleuræ strongly, closely and slightly obliquely, striolated. Legs coloured like the thorax, except that the tibiæ and tarsi are darker, almost black and not metallic ; the apex of the front femora and the tibiæ fuscous. Petiole shining and bearing scattered punctures ; the dilated apex with them more numerous than the base ; the second, third, and fourth segments closely punctured, the others almost smooth, the apical black, with a purple tinge.

CHLOROCRYPTUS COERULEUS, *sp. nov.*

Coeruleus ; nigro-maculatus ; mesonoto striolato ; alis fere hyalinis.

Long. 18 ; terebra 5 mm. ♀.

Face dark blue, darker at the sides ; the middle roundly concave, depressed in the centre ; closely punctured, thickly covered with short, white hair. Mandibles closely and distinctly punctured at the base ; dark blue, the apex black and smooth ; the palpi blackish, thickly covered with short white hair. The front over the antennæ de-

pressed, smooth, shining, blue, greenish above ; the upper part furrowed down the middle, its lower side with two stout, transverse keels, with an oblique one above them ; above these, laterally, are two or three irregular keels ; the sides are closely punctured ; the vertex is closely punctured, much less strongly laterally. The middle of the mesonotum is closely irregularly punctured ; its apex furrowed in the middle, the furrow with a central keel ; this central part is bordered at the base with irregular keels, which form reticulations ; laterally by two stout keels, which curve obliquely round its apex ; the apex is stoutly irregularly reticulated ; the sides are smooth, except at the tegulæ, where they are punctured. Scutellum with widely separated punctures. Post-scutellum smooth, bifoveate at the base. Median segment strongly reticulated at the base ; the middle and apex more closely and regularly reticulated ; the apex has an oblique slope, is slightly hollowed in the middle, bordered above by a keel, which is larger at the sides. Propleuræ strongly obliquely striated, the base on the lower part smooth. The upper and lower apical parts of the mesopleuræ irregularly striated ; the base closely punctured ; the sternal furrow is wide, deep, does not reach much beyond the middle, and bears some stout keels. Mesosternum finely and closely punctured ; its apex oblique and bearing some stout, oblique striæ in the middle. Wings hyaline with fuscous tint, lightly iridescent ; the stigma and nervures are black ; the areolet small, almost square ; the second transverse cubital nervure is largely bullated in the middle ; the recurrent nervure is received in the middle. Legs dark blue ; the tibiæ and tarsi darker, the fore tibiæ and femora dark testaceous in front ; the tarsi closely spinose. Abdomen smooth and shining ; the sides and apex of the petiole closely punctured.

A larger species than *C. metallicus*; may easily be known from it by the median segment being closely reticulated, not transversely striated, by the darker coloured wings with black nervures, and by the distinct projecting keel on the middle of the metanotum.

CNEMOCRYPTUS, *gen. nov.*

Has the median segment areolated, as in the *Hemitelina* and *Phygadneuonina*. From the former it may be known by the second transverse cubital nervure being distinct, by the antennæ being larger and not so stout towards the apex, and the areolet larger and more distinctly square in shape; from the *Phygadneuonina* by the longer and more slender antennæ, by the larger square areolet, which receives the recurrent nervure before the middle, and by the spiracles on the petiole being received nearer the middle.

Antennæ as long as the body, thickened towards the apex; the basal joints of the flagellum elongate, clypeus large, deeply foveate laterally above, where it is separated from the face by a suture. Mandibles bidentate. Occiput margined. Parapsidal furrows distinct at the base. Median segment completely areolated; the spiracles small, oval. Areolet square, large; not narrowed above; the recurrent nervure received shortly before the middle; the transverse median nervure interstitial; the cubital nervures in the hind wings pellucid. Legs stout, the hinder tarsi annulated with white. Petiole longer than the second segment, not much dilated towards the apex; the spiracles placed shortly beyond the middle; the apical segment white above; the ovipositor exerted.

CNEMOCRYPTUS VALIDICORNIS, *sp. nov.*

Niger; abdominis apice annuloque antenarum albis; scutello flavo; femoribus, tibiis tarsisque anterioribus

testaceis ; femoribus posticis rufis ; tarsis posticis nigris, late albo annulato ; alis hyalinis, stigmatе pallide testacco. ♀.

Long. 8 ; terebra 2 mm.

Antennæ black ; the seventh to eleventh joints white, except above ; beyond the seventh slightly, but perceptibly, thickened ; the scape with a faint microscopic pile ; obscurely punctured. Head with the mandibles entirely black ; the palpi pale testaceous, black at the base. Head opaque, aciculated ; the face thickly covered with a silvery pubescence ; the clypeus shining, sparsely punctured. Thorax black ; the mesonotum strongly aciculated ; the parapsidal furrows wide and distinct at the base ; the scutellum and post-scutellum yellow ; the scutellum on the outside obliquely striated. Median segment finely rugose ; the base strongly aciculated ; the supramedian area is three times longer than wide, the basal half becoming gradually narrowed towards the apex ; the apical half of equal width ; the other areæ are distinct ; the middle transversely striated. The upper part of the propleuræ strongly aciculated ; the lower longitudinally striated ; the mesopleuræ strongly aciculated, the middle running into striations ; the metapleuræ coarsely aciculated ; the upper part behind the spiracles strongly, obliquely striated ; the keel on the middle of the metapleuræ stout, curved ; the part immediately above it with a row of short keels. The four anterior legs dark testaceous ; the coxæ and trochanters black ; the hinder femora fulvous ; the tarsi testaceous, darker towards the apex, which is itself black ; the hinder tarsi white, except the basal and the apical two joints, which are deep black. Wings clear hyaline, the stigma pale testaceous ; the nervures pale fuscous ; the areolet square ; the recurrent nervures received almost in its centre. Abdomen black ; the apex of the first and second segment rufous ; the apex of the penultimate and the

whole of the last segment white ; the apical half of the petiole depressed laterally, the depression forming almost a groove ; the second and third segments are pale testaceous.

ODONTOCRYPTUS, *gen. nov.*

Head transverse ; the eyes large, projecting in front, not reaching to the base of the mandibles. Clypeus separated from the face ; its apex ending in two stout, triangular teeth. Mandibles stoutly bidentate, the upper the larger. Mesonotum with the parapsidal furrows complete. Scutellum flat ; its sides at the base stoutly keeled. Median segment completely areolated, and with stout spines ; its spiracles small, oval. Petiole longish, dilated, but not abruptly, at the apex ; the spiracles small, round. Wings large ; the areolet pentangular ; the basal nervure interstitial. Legs longish ; the hinder tarsi elongate, spinose ; the fore tarsi incised at the base ; the tibiæ twisted at the apex. Ovipositor exerted. The antennæ in the ♀ are longer than usual ; the third and fourth joints are equal in length.

The noteworthy points of this genus are the stoutly bidentate clypeus, stoutly carinate scutellum, unusually long and slender antennæ, distinctly areolated median segment, and small, round, metathoracic spiracles. In form it agrees best with the *Cryptina*, but it differs from that group in the areolated median segment ; it comes nearer to *Hemiteles*, but that genus may be known from it, apart from its clypeus not being bidentate, by the incomplete areolet, by the shorter antennæ, &c.

ODONTOCRYPTUS BIDENTATUS, *sp. nov.*

Niger ; late flavo-maculatus ; antennis nigris, medio albo annulato ; pedibus rufo-fulvis, coxis trochanteribusque

anterioribus flavis, coxis posticis nigris; alis hyalinis, stigmatè pallido, nervis fuscis. ♀.

Long. 8 mm.

Antennæ black; the apex of the sixth, and the seventh to tenth joints of the flagellum, white; the scape yellowish beneath. Head black; the face, clypeus broadly at the base, the base of the mandibles broadly and the eye orbits narrowly above, broadly on the outside below, yellow; the apex of the clypeus with the teeth, and the teeth of the mandibles, black. The face finely punctured in the middle, closely covered with short pubescence; the palpi yellow. The front and vertex shining, smooth and impunctate; the ocelli are bordered laterally by a furrow. Thorax black, the edge of the pronotum broadly; two narrow lines on the mesonotum placed nearer the apex than the base, the scutellum, post-scutellum, the sides of the median segment below and including the spines, the top of the posterior median area, the base of the prothorax broadly, the tubercles, a large mark on the upper part of the mesopleuræ ending above in a hook-shaped piece, the greater part of the lower side, a small mark on the side of the mesosternum, a small mark under the hinder wing and the greater part of the metapleuræ between the keels, yellow. Mesonotum closely and finely punctured; the scutellum smooth; the basal depression deep, smooth; the keels stout; the keel on the sides of the scutellum extending to shortly beyond the middle. Median segment smooth and shining; all the areæ complete, the keels stout; the basal median area large, obliquely narrowed towards the apex; the supramedian somewhat longer than wide; transverse at the base and apex; the sides obliquely narrowed at the base; the posterior median area rounded at the base; the keels

indistinct towards the middle and apex ; the spines are large, broad, rounded at the top. The propleuræ stoutly striated behind ; the mesopleuræ above near the middle longitudinally striated ; beneath this is a small belt of large, deep punctures, below this again are some stout, longitudinal furrows ; the keel over the mesosternum is deep and clearly defined at the base, shallow and broader at the apex, where it is rough and bordered by some stout keels. The mesosternum is largely oblique at the base ; the furrow there is wide and crenulated ; the sternum is smooth and shining ; the keel on the apical part is narrower than on the basal. Legs rufo-fulvous ; the four anterior coxæ and trochanters yellow ; the hinder coxæ black, yellow at the base above and at the apex below ; the hinder tarsi white ; the basal half of the metatarsus and the terminal joint, black. Areolet pentangular, narrow, the lower part twice the length of the upper ; the lower part angled, receiving the recurrent nervure shortly beyond the middle ; the latter is broadly curved and is bullated at the top and bottom ; the transverse basal nervure is interstitial. Abdomen black ; the apices of the segments banded with yellow ; the petiole smooth ; the sides above keeled, the keel curving up above the spiracles ; the gastro-coeli are shallow, indistinct.

ODONTOCRYPTUS SULCATUS, *sp. nov.*

Long. 8 mm. ♂.

Very similar in coloration to *O. filicornis*, but may be easily separated from it by the form of the supramedian area which is longer than broad, while in *O. filicornis* it is broader than long.

Antennæ black to the twelfth joint, the remaining joints being broken off ; the scape yellow beneath ; the flagellum thickly covered with short, stiff, black pubescence. Head

black ; the face, clypeus, labrum, mandibles (except the teeth), palpi, the inner orbits narrowly above to the end of the eyes, and the lower orbits more broadly, from near the top, yellow ; the apex of the clypeus, with the teeth, black. The face is closely and rather strongly punctured, especially in the middle ; the clypeus more sparsely and finely punctured ; the mandibular teeth deep black. Thorax black ; the prothorax, scutellum (except at the apex), the post-scutellum, the median segment from shortly above the teeth, the mesopleuræ (except round the edges), the metapleuræ, except at the base—above from the spiracles, and a line on the sides of the mesosternum (not extending to the apex), yellow. The mesonotum is shagreened ; the scutellum is smooth ; the median segment very smooth and shining ; the basal central area is large, obliquely narrowed towards the apex ; the supramedian is longer than broad ; transverse at the base, where its sides are oblique ; the apex is rounded inwardly ; the spines are long, sharp, broad at the base. The propleuræ are smooth, except for a band of stout striations on the apex ; the base and apex of the mesopleura crenulated ; in the middle is a shallow, irregularly striated furrow ; on its lower side is a wide and deep furrow which is irregularly and indistinctly striated. Legs pale fulvous ; the coxæ and trochanters pallid yellow ; the hinder legs of a darker and deeper fulvous colour ; the coxæ yellow, with a large black irregular mark on the apex, above ; the trochanters broadly at the base above, the base and apex of the femora narrowly, the apex of the tibiæ more broadly, black ; the tarsi white ; the base and apex blackish. Wings hyaline, iridescent ; the stigma and nervures dark fuscous ; the areolet, at the top, is about one half the length it is at the bottom ; below it is angled where the recurrent nervure is received near the middle ; the second

transverse cubital nervure is fainter than the first. Abdomen black ; the apices of the segments pallid yellow ; the petiole with two narrow keels on the sides above, the upper not reaching to the apex ; the gastrocoeli at the base finely and distinctly punctured ; the apex on the inner side obscure testaceous.

HEMITELINA.

HEMITELES KHASIANUS, *sp. nov.*

Niger ; prothorace, mesopleuris, mesosterno metathoraceque rufis ; pedibus rufis, tibiis tarsisque posticis fuscis ; alis hyalinis, stigmatе nervisque fuscis. ♂.

Long. 6 mm.

Antennæ absent ; the front and vertex are smooth and shining ; the vertex behind the ocelli thickly covered with fuscous hair ; the face opaque, alutaceous, thickly covered with short pale hair ; clypeus smooth and shining ; mandibles rufous, yellowish in the middle ; the palpi pallid yellow. Thorax rufous, smooth and shining ; the mesonotum black. Metanotum tinged with yellow in the middle ; all the areæ complete ; the supramedian is longer than broad, transverse at the base and apex ; pleuræ smooth and shining ; the oblique furrow on the mesopleuræ is obscurely striated at the base. Wings clear hyaline ; the stigma narrowed at the top ; triangularly produced on the lower side, where the roundly curved recurrent nervure is received in the middle. The four anterior coxæ and trochanters are pallid yellow ; the hinder coxæ marked with black on the outer side ; the hinder tibiæ are paler on the inner side. Petiole black, long and slender ; the base above smooth ; the rest closely, longitudinally striated, more irregularly and strongly at the apex ; the second strongly, closely longitudinally punctured ; the third less strongly ; the others still less

strongly ; all the segments are rufo-testaceous on the apex.

HEMITELES INTERMEDIUS, *sp. nov.*

Niger ; annulo flagello antennarum, orbitis oculorum supra, tegulis scutelloque albis ; metathorace petioloque rufis ; pedibus rufis ; coxis trochanteribusque albis ; tibiis tarsisque posticis fuscis ; alis hyalinis, stigmate pallido. ♀.

Long. 8 mm.

Antennæ black ; the middle with a broad white ring. Head black ; the inner orbits above on the inner side white in the middle ; the white bands narrowed at the top and bottom. The face closely punctured ; the clypeus with the punctures much more widely separated ; the mandibles broadly dirty testaceous in the middle ; the palpi white ; the front and vertex closely and uniformly punctured. Thorax with the metathorax entirely rufous, as is also the post-scutellum ; the scutellum yellow : the middle of the mesopleuræ behind obscure rufous. Mesonotum closely and uniformly punctured ; the parapsidal furrows are indicated at the extreme base ; the lateral scutellar depression stoutly keeled. The median segment is distinctly areolated ; the basal central area is large, broader than long ; the supra-median is slightly longer than broad and rounded at the base ; the entire segment is closely and strongly punctured ; the apical areæ closely transversely striated ; there are no teeth. The pro-, meso-, and metapleuræ closely punctured ; the propleuræ striated behind. Mesosternum closely punctured ; the middle furrow deep, of equal width throughout and closely crenulated. The four anterior legs obscure rufo-testaceous ; the coxæ and trochanters white ; the femora are darker ; the hinder coxæ and trochanters are rufous, largely marked with black below and laterally towards the apex ; the

hinder tibiae are broadly black towards the apex; the tarsi black, the joints narrowly testaceous at the base and apex. The areolet is narrowed above; the second transverse cubital and the upper part of the first pale; the recurrent nervure is received in the middle. The petiole rufous; the post-petiole raised in the middle and closely punctured; the second segment black; the sides at the base rufous and closely striated; the apical third obscure yellowish-testaceous; the apical two segments are clear white.

PHYGADNEUON PULCHRIPIPES, *sp. nov.*

Nigrum; pedibus abdominisque medio rufis; clypeo, mandibulis palpisque albis; alis hyalinis, nervis stigmatique fuscis. ♂.

Long. 7 mm.

Antennae stout, thickly covered with short, microscopic pile, the thirteenth to sixteenth joints white; head black; the clypeus, labrum, the mandibles to near the base of the teeth, and the palpi, white; the face, clypeus, and base of mandibles thickly covered with longish white hair; the face finely and closely punctured; the front and vertex closely and distinctly punctured, and thickly covered with short fuscous hair. Thorax black, except the pronotum above; the mesonotum closely punctured, thickly covered with short fuscous hair; the scutellum is not quite so closely punctured; its sides roughly shagreened. Median segment opaque, coarsely aciculated in the middle, the sides closely, finely rugose; the sides at the apex closely, irregularly striated; the basal areae not clearly defined through the keels being interrupted, this being also the case with the apical keel.

The pleurae closely, uniformly punctured, thickly covered (as is also the breast) with short, fuscous pubes-

cence, the lower furrow not clearly crenulated. The coxæ are black ; the four anterior white at the apex ; the four anterior trochanters white ; the apex of the hinder tibiæ and the tarsi black ; the apex of the basal joint and the second, third and fourth joints white ; abdomen black ; the apex of the petiole and the second and third segments rufous. The areolet is not much narrowed above ; the second transverse cubital nervure is faint ; the recurrent nervure is received in the middle.

This species has the antennæ of *Phygadneuon*, but the second transverse cubital nervure is faint as in *Hemiteles* ; the lateral areæ are not clearly defined through the keels being indistinct.

JAVRA, *gen. nov.*

♂. Antennæ short, not longer than the abdomen, stout, the basal joint of the flagellum not much longer than the second. Head small, narrower than the mesothorax, not much narrowed behind the eyes ; the occiput not margined. Eyes large, parallel, not touching the base of the mandibles. The clypeus separated from the face by a suture ; its apex bluntly rounded. Mandibles with two large, nearly equal teeth. Palpi slender. Mesonotum with distinct parapsidal furrows. Scutellum large, its apex distinctly narrowed. Median segment with a rather elongated slope ; areolated ; the basal areæ not complete, being open at the base ; the spiracles small, roundish. Petiole slender, not much thickened towards the apex ; the spiracles are placed in the middle where the segment is tuberculate.

I have unfortunately only a ♂ ; but its characteristics appear to be sufficiently distinct from *Phygadneuon* by *e.g.*, the smaller head with its occiput not margined, by the more distinct parapsidal furrows, by the more slender

petiole, with its spiracles placed in the middle, by the longer and more slender legs, and by the longer abdomen.

JAVRA PARVICEPS, *sp. nov.*

Nigra; annulo antennarum, facie, ore, mandibulis, palpis, tegulis, scutello, post-scutello coxisque anterioribus albis; alis hyalinis, stigmatibus fusco. ♂.

Long. 8 mm.

Antennae black; the scape and the fourteenth to twentieth joints white; the base of the flagellum brownish; thickly covered with stiff hairs, which are shorter towards the apex. Head black; the entire face, the clypeus, mandibles (except at the apex), and the palpi, clear white; the face and clypeus smooth and impunctate, sparsely covered with short white hair; the rest of the head also smooth and impunctate, almost glabrous. Thorax black; the base of the prothorax, the scutellum, post-scutellum, tubercles and tegulae, clear white. Mesonotum shining, covered with a microscopic fuscous pubescence; the parapsidal furrows only distinct on its basal half. Scutellum smooth, covered with short, pale hairs. Median segment thickly covered with longish white hair; the basal area with the keels interrupted and consequently they are not defined; the posterior median area is wide, rounded at the base, slightly narrowed towards the apex. Propleurae smooth, the upper part with a narrow furrow; the base behind the white line and the apex stoutly striated; mesonotum smooth, the lower part in the centre with a broad, slightly oblique, striated band; the lower half of the metapleurae closely and finely punctured. Mesosternum smooth, shining; thickly covered with short, pale pubescence; the lateral furrow reaches shortly beyond the middle; the centre is widely depressed, especially on the

apical half, and has a distinct furrow in the middle. The four anterior legs are bright fulvous, their coxæ and femora white; the hinder femora are of a darker fulvous colour, darkened towards the apex; the coxæ paler at the base; their apex broadly infuscated; the tibiæ blackish, the base pale testaceous; the tarsi white, the basal third of the metatarsus black. The areolet is nearly square; the second transverse cubital nervure is faint; the recurrent nervure is largely bullated in the middle, and is received shortly before the middle. Abdomen black; the base of the petiole broadly, its apex more narrowly, almost the apical halves of the second and third segments, and the apical segments entirely, pale white.

The following species agrees closely in body form with the preceding, and in the form and position of the spiracles, but it differs in the antennæ being much longer (longer than the body), the joints being more elongate; the recurrent nervure is received near the base of the areolet, which is longer. The base of the thorax is not so distinctly raised above the head, which is as wide as the thorax, and the median segment has the areæ much more distinctly defined.

JAVRA LONGICORNIS, *sp. nov.*

Nigra; facie, clypeo, basi mandibularum late, palpis, tegulis, scutello, maculisque duobus metanoti albis; pedibus anterioribus pallide fulvis; femoribus posticis, apice tibiæ basique tarsorum nigris; alis hyalinis, stigmate fusco. ♂.

Long. 7 mm.

Antennæ filiform, longer than the body; the under side of the scape and a band of eleven joints beyond the middle white; the flagellum densely covered with stiff

microscopic hair. The face, clypeus, labrum, the mandibles (except at the apex), and the palpi, white ; the face and clypeus smooth, sparsely covered with long hair ; the front and vertex smooth, impunctate, glabrous ; on the inner orbits, above the antennæ, is a yellow band, which is narrowed considerably on the lower part. Thorax black, shining ; the tegulæ, tubercles, scutellum, the apex of the post-scutellum, two slightly oblique marks on the apex of the metanotum, longer than broad, and bluntly rounded at the apex, white. Mesonotum minutely punctured ; the parapsidal furrows only defined on the basal half. Scutellum smooth : the basal keels acute, not extending on to it ; the post-scutellum with a distinct depression bordered by oblique keels at its base. On the base of the median segments are two large, curved keels which do not, in the middle, reach to the base of the segment. The supra-median area is almost completely defined ; the posterior median completely so and is bluntly rounded at the top ; the part beyond the large basal arcæ is irregularly closely striated. Propleuræ smooth, the apex with a narrow striated belt ; the mesopleuræ finely and closely obliquely striated, smooth above and on the apex ; the metapleuræ coarsely aciculated, smooth at the base above ; the tooth is not very conspicuous, is white and somewhat triangular ; the four anterior legs are pale fulvous ; the coxæ and trochanters are white ; the hinder coxæ and femora are black, their base and the trochanters fulvous ; the tibiæ dark fulvous, the apical third black ; the claws black ; the tarsi white, the basal half of the metatarsus black. Wings clear hyaline ; the stigma fuscous on the lower side ; the areolet moderately large, very slightly wider on the anterior end ; the recurrent nervure is received near the apex of the basal third. Abdomen black ; the apices of all the segments white ; the gastrocœli shallow, fulvous on the apex.